

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1866.

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, the Wife of R. McLINDO, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th September, Sergeant THOMAS O'NEILL, 20th Regiment, aged 38 years.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 13th September, JAMES KIRKALDY, Seaman, late ship *Harkness*, aged 50 years.

At Hongkong, on the 15th September, ARCHIBALD, infant son of R. McNURDO.

At Hongkong, on the 16th September, WILLIAM KING, late M. Military Store Department, aged 44 years and 6 months.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, J. C. HARTES, late Physician, Whampoa, aged 46 years.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 17th September, JOHN VONKES, Seaman.

At Hongkong, on the 18th September, MARTIN J. JOZ, youngest daughter of M. J. d'Aguiro, Merchant.

At Shanghai, on the 13th September, CHARLES GIBBY, aged 50 years.

On the 13th September, in the Shanghai Hospital, JOHN KING, of New Jersey, U. S. A.

At the "Exchange," Hongkong, at 3.10 A.M., on the 14th September, of Acute Rheumatism, Maud, commonly called JOHN LANGAN.

On the 8th September, suddenly, on board the *Amiral Charrier*, JOHN W. SINGER.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

French Admiral en route to Corea—News from Peking—Tientsin—Extensive purchase of steamers of Japanese—News from Shanghai—Settlement of compensation for the "Firefly"—Collisions—The Stamp Act in Hongkong—The new dollars—Kidnapping case—Hotel Company meeting—The Chinese and Portuguese meeting at Macao—Heavy gales on the coast.

OUR news from the North is not particularly exciting. There has not been time to receive intelligence of any action against Corea on the part of the French. The French Admiral had reached Chefoo in his flag ship accompanied by a Corvette, and other vessels of war were expected. Upon their arrival the whole were to start for Corea and will doubtless give the Coreans a new opinion of foreigners to that now prevailing.

We learn from Peking that the mother of the emperor's tutor has recently died, and in accordance with Chinese custom the latter should now retire from his functions and all active employment, for three years. The Empress, however, has insisted that so serious an interruption to His Majesty's studies cannot be allowed, and that the tutor shall resume his duties after a retreat of 100 days. The emperor has given Tls. 2,000 towards the funeral expenses.

Business at Tientsin is reported dull so far as foreign houses are concerned, the Chinese slowly and surely getting it more into their own hands. The market for manufactures appears to be recovering slightly, with the returning cool weather, and prices are steadier, except in the case of grey shirtings, where improvement can hardly be looked for, in view of the large stock already held, and continued arrivals.

Several further sales of steamers to the Japanese have taken place at Nagasaki. The Prince of Higo has purchased the *Fairy* through Messrs Glover & Co. for \$25,000; Messrs Alt & Co. have sold the *Japan* to the Prince of Ake for \$110,000, and the Government have bought the *Mercury* from Messrs Glover & Co. for \$30,000. The late gunboat *Kestrel*, belonging to the same firm, is also reported to have been sold to the government, which has chartered the steamer *Higo* for Osaka and Yeddo. Dr. Banduin is reported to have gone in her to see the Tycoon, who is believed to be ill.

The nibbles made at the *Chusan* have again resulted in disappointment to the owners, and Yokohama on the 26th, via the Japanese Steamer *Yangtze*.

Repairing injuries Chosin's bat. for the neighbor. The Japanese are in their purchase. gone up to 317 per cent in the market.

The papers, to which, by the way, we are indebted for the above paragraphs, we subjoin a few items of general interest. The Taotai has consented to raise his contribution to the Municipal exchequer under the head of wharfage dues, to \$14,000. His Excellency has, we learn, been confirmed in his appointment, which was at first acting, and promoted from the second to the first grade of the blue button.

The temporary joss house erected by Cantonese on the Hong-que settlement, in connection with the processions which have lately been perambulating the streets, was pulled down on Sunday, and the festival is at an end. A Chinese blew himself up while firing a gun, as an appropriate finale. The northern Chinamen are excessively disgusted at the whole pageant, which, they say, was purely rebel: the costumes adopted being those worn in the Kwangtung province before the establishment of the present dynasty—identical with those adopted by the Taiping rebels.

An illustration has recently occurred of the systematic manner in which Chinese officials will continue to evade demands, never just, made upon them, in the line of which they adopted with reference to the late Fire Fly.

This vessel was in the possession of three American gentlemen, and was by them chartered to the Imperial Commissioner Le Footai, for the purpose of assisting in conducting operations against the rebels, when they were ravaging the Kiangsu province. The charter party contained a clause to the effect that in the event of the steamer being lost, the Footai would hold himself responsible for the sum of Tls. 35,000 as compensation. The vessel accordingly proceeded up the country and unfortunately was captured by some rowdies and fell into the hands of the rebels. A demand was, therefore, made for the restitution of the amount agreed to; but the agent of the Footai refused to conform with the terms of the charter party, and the matter was referred to the United States Consul, and by him to his superiors at Peking. The affair however could not by any means be arranged before the American flotilla arrived; and the terms of the charter party have at length been complied with.

A collision took place September 11, at Woosung between the *Helen Nicholson* and the *Ham Barque Savallie*, the latter on her way to Shanghai, and before they could get free of each other an iron barque coming up, got foul of them both. The *Helen Nicholson* had lost her jibboom, but we have not yet heard the whole extent of the damage.

The Hamburg Steamer *China* on her way to Hongkong, came into violent collision with the French barque *Amiral Charrier*, bound to Shanghai, when outside of the Lightship on the 7th inst., both vessels sustaining serious damage. The former lost fore yard, fore rigging and rails, while the barque had her bowsprit, jibboom, &c., &c., cut away. The *China* returned to port, her Captain having been seriously injured by a falling spar at the moment of collision.

In Hongkong the agitation anent the Stamp Act has advanced another step. The reply of His Excellency to the memorial, which has already appeared, was read at a public meeting, held on Monday last for the purpose of receiving it, and to decide on what further steps should be taken. The Meeting presented a remarkable contrast to the former gathering. Many of the original promoters of the movement did not show at all, while three gentlemen came forward either to defend the Government policy, or to advise the discontinuance of further opposition to it; while at the first meeting there was perfect unanimity, so far as the speaking was concerned, in denouncing it. A motion for appointing a committee to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to His Excellency, was very briefly moved and seconded; about half the persons present (120) voted for the motion; eight voted against it, the remainder of the meeting not voting either way. The speeches of Messrs. Sharp, Barnard, and Storey, in favour of the Stamp Act, frequently elicited applause, showing that public opinion here is by no means so unanimous against the Stamp Act as had been stated. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the agitation will remain at its present stage, and that the promised memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies will never see the light. The residents at Amoy sent in a protest against the Stamp Act; His Excellency replied to it as promptly and effectively as he did to the Hongkong memorial. His Excellency, it is said, sent home his despatches on the matter by the last mail.

We hear it rumoured that F. W. Mitchell, Esq., the present Postmaster General, is likely to be appointed "Commissioner of Stamps" or "Stamp duty." Mr Mitchell has so distinguished himself by hard work, in whatever department he has been employed, that his selection as Commissioner of Stamps—if the rumour be true—is a guarantee for the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

The new Dollar has been made 'the' or 'a' legal tender; which article is to be used we shall doubtless learn in next Saturday's Gazette.

We learn upon good authority that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company's vessel *Feisen*, has been sold for \$50,000 to the Netherlands Company. Her probable destination is Japan.

We noticed in our last week's issue the mysterious abduction of a native contractor named LI-KEE. A reward of \$200 is offered by government for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the persons who assaulted and carried him off by force.

The Hotel company have held a meeting, which we report in another column. The Directors intend to take legal action against the repudiators of shares, but in the interests of all parties it is to be hoped that the matter will be compromised in a satisfactory way.

There were rumours at Macao of a demonstration on the part of the Chinese against a fort on the point opposite the city. The real particulars, so far as we can learn however, seem to be of a far more pacific nature. It is very likely that the Chinese are highly dissatisfied with "the bold stroke of policy" the Portuguese have been guilty of

in erecting a fort at the entrance of the bay for the purpose of levying a tax upon every Chinese junk that passes it. Thus far, however, no hostile or aggressive demonstration against this act has been adopted. The dozen War Junks, we learn, are merely rendezvousing in the Macao Roads preparatory to a cruise against the pirates on the Western Coast. Some time last week a number of the crews of these junks had a run on shore, and in all likelihood fell into the hands of some of the crimps attached to a baraboon; they were induced to gamble, lost all they had, received hand-money from their dealers and were then marched off—in order to be shipped off to Peru or Havana. The Chinese Authorities applied to those of Macao for the restitution of their kidnapped countrymen, seven of whom were returned, four of the men being still missing. This, we believe, is the true version of the affair.

The recent typhoons did less damage here than was expected. It was here simply a gale, which blew more or less all day on the 12th instant until past midnight, commencing from the South West, and veering round to the North East, whence the heaviest gusts came. It is supposed by seafaring men that this typhoon, if one it was, originated in the South Western part of the China Sea and travelling to the North, probably expended itself between Swatow and Formosa. The *Duina*, Russian three masted schooner, had to put into this port on account of the heavy weather experienced to the Northward of this island. The mail steamer *Behar* must have been just on the circumference of the cyclone. It is to be hoped she got off scathless.

The weather at Canton during the gale was precisely similar to that which prevailed here. Tuesday was very close and sultry, the Barometer steadily falling all day, reaching 29.58 at 7 P.M., with wind N.W. at 7 A.M. On Wednesday the glass stood at 29.50, with furious Northwesterly gale, which continued throughout the day. The glass at noon 29.44, and at 7 P.M. 29.40, which was the lowest point reached. The wind fell during the evening and blew, but moderately during Thursday, with frequent showers.

Altogether we may congratulate ourselves on our good fortune during the present year in the matter of wind and weather. Thus far Hongkong has been, as predicted, by no means unhealthy, and the approach of cold weather is not this season hailed only as a check on the ravages of disease in the Colony.

COLONEL GORDON.

It would perhaps tend to simplify matters for newspaper readers if writers were accustomed to head their leading articles with the sentence or extract which they propose to take as the text of their remarks. Our text on the present occasion is the following sentence from the *Shanghai Recorder*:

"But even had the Harbour Master here exerted himself to induce the Chinese to carry out the engagements they have entered into, we can scarcely see that he has therefore a right to look a reward for doing what was simply and plainly his duty."

We have taken this sentence from an article which contains some very sensible remarks, and some very unjust aspersions on the characters of former residents in China. The logic this article puts forth is so astounding that it certainly cannot escape notice from its very eccentricity; the main point sought to be demonstrated by its writer being that no man is entitled to reward (i.e. any special mark of recognition) who simply does his duty.

With the estimate formed of Mr. Hockley by our contemporary we have no reason to differ. Not having known more of him than the vague information supplied by public report and occasional notices in the papers, we are not qualified to judge whether the encomiums bestowed upon him by the *London and China Express*, or the snubbing he receives at the hands of the *Recorder*, is the better merited. Our remarks apply only to the statement that the man who simply does his duty should not be contented, and let virtue be its own reward.

Few people will deny that a man who rescues another from drowning is "doing his duty"; that the officer who leads his men, as well as the men who follow him, to the cannon's mouth in a storming party are "doing their duty"; that the gunboat which attacks pirates is doing its duty; and that the ship which encounters another in distress, even at great danger to itself, is doing its duty also. For services of this description Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, has established various orders, medals, &c., &c., by way of reward; but we are sorry to learn from the columns of the *Recorder* that Her Majesty in this case is a very ill advised individual. The Royal Humane Society also is equally censurable; what business has it to give a medal as big as a saucer, and a piece of ribbon big enough to make a night cap from, to a man who "does his duty" in rescuing a fellow creature from a watery grave? In fine, the whole system which now governs the hopes of ambitious men under English rule is wrong according to our erudite contemporary, who doubtless expects no reward (as is but natural) for his efforts to ameliorate the mental condition of his benighted fellow creatures—more especially his own readers.

It is, however, as a critic on the career of Colonel Gordon that our contemporary shines most brightly. It would be a pity to condense the paragraph in which that gallant officer is noticed, so we quote the following merely omitting a few words which in no way affect in the sense:—

"In the case of Col. Gordon, whose action was admirably subordinate to the views of Sir Frederick Bruce, praises, which would require some qualification if applied to the greatest men that modern times have produced, were showered by the *Times* on this very lucky adventurer. Upon his refusal of a present, was the greatest stress laid. This was taken as a proof of his entire disinterestedness, and of the great nobility of disposition, which induced him to aid the Imperialist cause. We admit that it does not seem that Gordon was avaricious. He appears rather to have been quite content to throw aside money for what is a stronger motive of action, namely, ambition. But it is absurd to deceive ourselves with the idea that that ambition was anything more than the mere ordinary desire of self advancement which attaches to human nature. Ambition is not necessarily a praiseworthy quality, unless the ambition be devoted to the furtherance of some great and noble end, in which the man's idea of self is made subordinate to the cause which he serves. Now was there, we ask any one in his senses, any element in the Imperial Government which would excite such enthusiasm as to make a man desirous to sacrifice self to uphold it. Assuredly there was nothing of the kind. There is not one single feature that can be looked back to with honest pride for having served such a cause; not one salutary measure adopted; not one noble principle asserted. Hence, though perhaps in a solitary instance it may have appeared that ambition and not avarice, was the motive for a man's joining the Imperialists, we say that that ambition was not a high, but was a low ambition."

With such a light thrown upon the motives of Colonel Gordon's actions we are enabled to see a good deal; and the first thing we see is that the writer of this article knows about as much of Colonel Gordon as he knows about the personal characteristics of the Emperor of China. We happen to be in a position to state most positively that Colonel Gordon's conduct was dictated by most unselfish and most noble motives. Whether, however good his impulses, they were such as all men could judge advisable is quite another matter; but although we have no personal acquaintance with him, we have irrefragable evidence of his "self sacrifice" to what he believed to be the good of China, and the promotion of British policy as then represented by Sir Frederick Bruce. We ourselves differ from that policy, but feel bound to notice unworthy aspersions on the character of a man whom we know to be above suspicion. It is easy to comprehend the mental obliquity of a writer who thus speaks without knowledge of the motives—not the acts—of an officer like Colonel Gordon, when he expounds his interesting theory respecting rewards for a faithfully fulfilled duty. To him it would appear that "pay" and "duty" are terms which represent equal values. He would have increased Nelson's pay by half a crown a day after the battle of Trafalgar, given the Duke of Wellington an extra forage allowance for his services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and have offered to pay Havelock's medical expenses when a grateful countryman was ringing with his name. The British Government may be a bad paymaster, and slow to recognize merit, but Heaven defend us from a Government whose leading idea on the matters of 'pay' and 'duty' are expressed in the singular effusion we have above noticed.

THE PRESS & THE STAMP ACT.
The threats of self-expatriation so loudly fulminated at the first meeting on the Stamp Act gained but very tremulous expression at the second. It was evident that, in the interval, consideration had like an angel whipped the offending Adam of "unworthy apprehensions" out of many promising martyrs, and restored them to an equable and proper frame of mind. They have given up the thought of going to Macao; the Shamoon will still retain its desolate insularity; the populations of Amoy and Foochow will not be increased by any influx from Hongkong; and Sir Richard will not have to pipe a lament over a deserted territory. We felt convinced that the principal form of opposition to the Stamp Act would soon be given up by the reflective portion of its antagonists. Mr. Arthur's declaration that the "banks were going to get off easier than they at first supposed," may be accepted as a satisfactory assurance that our bankers will not move their business to escape the operation of the Act. Indeed there are but two in the colony who profess to hold to the apprehension of banishment—our contemporary the *Press*, and the gentleman who moved the resolution for appealing to the Secretary for the Colonies. It is hardly worth while disturbing them on the matter, for practically they regard the promised exodus very much as Dr. Cumming did the announced destruction of the world. They go on with their business in Hongkong, as confident in its permanency as their rev. prototype was of the value of his leases, which extended far beyond the time he named for the general conflagration. This is so far satisfactory; but before flushing with this matter for the present, we feel it is due to the *Press* to pay it a few well-deserved compliments—not for shrewdness, not for perfect comprehension of the subject it wrote about, not for the knowledge it has shown of the general character of public movements, but (to use an expression we have already found it necessary to employ) for the intellectual insipidity, the infelicitous logic, the mental

inexpertness, by which many estimable numbers of our community have been innocently led to commit themselves to a course of policy which is condemned, not only by common sense, but also upon the principle laid down by the *Press* itself. We shall quote one or two politico-economical axioms from our contemporary's leading columns, in the fervent hope that the gentlemen who are appointed to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in rejoinder to His Excellency's reply, will carefully consider the danger they incur if they should happen to refer to the *Press* in support of their appeal against the Stamp Act. So recently as Friday last our contemporary asserts—

"In proportion to the sums which each man draws out of Hongkong, he should contribute to the cost of keeping up the island as a trading station. That is the true principle of taxation here."

Of course it is; but how are we to recognize the recognition of such a principle with the attitude the *Press* has assumed towards the Stamp Act? An income tax being an impossibility, how can effect be given to the "true principle of taxation here" unless through the medium of a Stamp Act? How else can you even approximately tax the sums which each man "draws out" of this "trading station"? Not by increasing the house and police rates, for they remain the same, whether a man "draws out" from this "trading station" annually ten or ten million dollars; and being "debarred from taking advantage of the usual sources of revenue," mainly because they have no existence here, and having therefore to elect between the assessed rates and some other mode of raising revenue, what have we to fall back on, to carry out the *Press* principle of taxation, but the principle of Stamp duties? Raising a loan would not meet the present financial difficulties of the Colony; nor would it make men "contribute a percentage in proportion to the sums which each draws out" of the Colony. That would simply increase the existing burden on those who "draw" least, in fact who "draw" nothing "out" of the Colony, while, as His Excellency has said, it would be inappreciable by those who derive the largest incomes from Hongkong as a "trading station." We shall endeavour to make this plain to our contemporary. The total number of assessments for rating in the Colony is 5106; of these 929 are occupied by Europeans and other foreigners, and 4177 by Chinese. But of the 929 "foreign" assessments, there are but 106 which come fairly under the denomination of "mercantile houses," the remainder being made up of shops, board-houses, and private residences. It must therefore be evident, even to our contemporary, that to bring the mercantile class under the operation of its principle of taxation, so that their members should pay "in proportion to the sum which each man draws out of Hongkong," some means of taxing them, other than an increase of their house rates, must be found. There must, in that case, be a large amount upon their charge, exempt from the usual rates, and which is always unfettered trade which is regarded by the colony. Again we say:—

"No man loc other light than a will be left when the him here is over. should pay their fair penses."

There will not be a point, and our readers will see that His Excellency makes use of the same reasoning in support of the Stamp Act when he pleads for it that "it will indirectly compel others than mere residents here to share the burdens as well as the profits attendant on business here."

One word as to our contemporary's Pagan-like fiddling on the one string of the importance of our merchants and bankers, their respectability, their liberality, &c. It may occur to gentlemen that they would rather not have their personal virtues dissected out, or their claims to social consideration enforced, when every body admits all that they can possibly desire in those respects. There is some degree of snobishness in lugging in such matters to bolster up a weak argument on a purely public question. But this is not the only vulgar mistake the *Press* has committed in the course of the present controversy, and it was evident from the tone of the meeting, on Monday that others share that opinion with ourselves.

THE STAMP ACT.
The meeting, convened by the anti-Memorial Committee, was held on Monday evening at the Commercial Hotel. The purpose of receiving His Excellency's reply to the Memorial, and for discussing the merits of the proposed amendments, was the order of business. At the time named, about 20 persons, that number had increased to about 120 when the business closed. The Sheriff having opened the meeting by requesting the persons present to appoint a chairman, a motion was carried appointing Mr. Maclean to preside. The motion was moved by Mr. Bosman and seconded by Mr. Ryrie.

The CHAIRMAN (who, as on the former occasion, retained his seat while addressing the meeting), explained that the meeting had been called in accordance with an advertisement, to receive His Excellency's reply to the Memorial that had been presented to the Governor against the Stamp Act. Almost every one who dared to say, had already read the Memorial, but the proper course would be to read it to the meeting. The Chairman then read the reply (still keeping his seat). It was listened to quietly, the only interruption being a call for naming the gentlemen referred to by His Excellency as having communicated with him about the Stamp Act. The Chairman also presented the official chairman, a motion was carried appointing Mr. Maclean to preside. The motion was moved by Mr. Bosman and seconded by Mr. Ryrie.

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RAILWAY BETWEEN SHANGHAE AND SOOCHOW, &c.
We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for permission to inspect a manuscript and drawings setting forth the estimates, particulars, and plans of a Railway between Shanghai and Soochow, proposed to be constructed under the auspices of the China Railway Company (Limited). As this subject of Railway communication between various points in China is of great importance to both natives and foreigners, our readers will doubtless be glad to learn a few particulars of the projected line and the reports of its practicability upon which the proposition to construct it is based. We have ourselves advocated and still advocate the construction of the experimental line in the Pei-chi-li province between Tientsin and Peking. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the reasons which have led us to this conclusion, they having been given at length in former articles, and we therefore proceed to give a sketch of the prospectus now under

consideration, by stating the opinion of the projectors that Shanghai, from its position near the mouth of the Yangtze, and as the emporium of foreign trade for the greater portion of the rich province of Kiangsu, is the most suitable terminus of the system of Railways to open up the central and seaboard districts of China. No other district offers such great facilities for the introduction of Railways into China. The country is level and presents no difficulties to the practical engineer, while the events of the last few years have induced the natives of the province to look with more favor than formerly on the introduction of foreign inventions and improvements. In no other part of China are found so many great and flourishing cities, nor is there elsewhere so dense a population. The whole province is traversed and cut by innumerable canals, forming a perfect water communication, and having their main outlets into the Yangtze, while that river is itself the main channel of communication with the cities of the interior, and on its broad bosom most of the staple commodities in which trade is carried on, are transported. It leads to the silk and tea districts which are the most important to foreigners in China and the seat of a most extensive trade, to which a railway would afford immense facilities.

The proposed line is to start from the foreign settlements of SHANGHAE leading past the West gate of the City and following nearly the present line of the SIX KU WEI road by TSI RU and SY KISO to SEUK KIANG; thence one line might lead direct to SOOCHOW and the North Western districts, and a branch by the important city of KIA HING RO, through the head of the Silk districts to HANG CHOW, the capital of CHE KIANG, and from this city a new system of lines might diverge to the great cities of the South.

On the route thus indicated the land is conveniently level; there are no large navigable streams to cross, and no earth embankments &c., could be easily procured. The line of Railway is to unite, in the first instance, Shanghai and Soochow. A great portion of this route has been surveyed, and a temporary terminus might be erected at a point on the Soochow Creek near the present Soochow Bridge.

It is proposed that a single line be built at first, making the bridges however, wide enough to allow of a second track being laid whenever it became advisable. The probable cost of the Railway including Rolling Stock &c., &c., is estimated at Tls. 28,400,000 or say for the 62 miles Tuels 760,800,00. To this sum must be added for Terminals, Stations, Iron bridges &c., 380,000,00 making a total of Tuels 2,140,800,00. The estimated receipts of such a line per year are put down at Tls. 282,510,00 and the total amount of expenses for a year at Tls. 107,400,00 giving a net gain per annum of Tls. 175,110,00 or about 74 per cent.

Of the correctness of these latter estimates we have of course no means of judging but presume that they are based upon a careful consideration of the probable traffic and that they are as trustworthy as is possible, considering the utter want of all previous experience whereby to form an accurate opinion of the extent to which natives would avail themselves of such a facility.

THE STAMP ACT.

The meeting, convened by the anti-Memorial Committee, was held on Monday evening at the Commercial Hotel. The purpose of receiving His Excellency's reply to the Memorial, and for discussing the merits of the proposed amendments, was the order of business. At the time named, about 20 persons, that number had increased to about 120 when the business closed. The Sheriff having opened the meeting by requesting the persons present to appoint a chairman, a motion was carried appointing Mr. Maclean to preside. The motion was moved by Mr. Bosman and seconded by Mr. Ryrie.

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gave a denial to the assertion that any form of self-expatriation had been used by the Chinese in this way. He now read the letter to the natives to take any further steps which was a very important one as this Colony was concerned. A pause of some duration by Mr. McDouall remarking that at the last meeting the natives had been out and that the natives complained will now come (much laughter). Pause ensued.

MR. GRANVILLE SHARP read a very able speech by him on the absence of strictness in the Stamp Act, and then urged, whether the Stamp Act, or, however, to defend the natives to the colony. He then moved a resolution to the effect that the natives should be allowed to take any further steps which was a very important one as this Colony was concerned. A pause of some duration by Mr. McDouall remarking that at the last meeting the natives had been out and that the natives complained will now come (much laughter). Pause ensued.

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THE VOLLEY GUN.—A description of this new instrument of war is given by the *Wimbledon* correspondent of the *Morning Herald*.—It has had an opportunity of inspecting a curious machine in the shape of a "Volley gun," an awful instrument of death and destruction, intended to throw with precision a hundred and fifty rifle balls at one discharge to a distance of one to two thousand yards! The gun consists of a short thick copper barrel bored in parallel lines for the required number of shots, and mounted on a carriage similar to that of an ordinary field-piece. It is loaded at two handed lever screw and opens downwards, the charges being then inserted by means of an ingenious modification of the machine used in filling the detonating caps; a piece of machinery which most of your readers will doubtless remember as one of the prettiest in the laboratory of Woolwich Arsenal. I have of course had no opportunity of seeing this formidable monster—the working of which only requires five men—fired, Wimbledon Camp not being exactly the best place for discharging at random 150 or so of rifle balls every half-minute; but it certainly is a deadly-looking weapon enough, and if fired into a marching column, at say three-quarters of a mile distance, ought in the course of half-a-dozen shots, to make, as the sailors say, a pretty general average.

The following notification in the *Gazette* bears this day's date:—"The attention of landlords and owners of tenements assessed to the Police and Lighting Rates for 1866, is drawn to the Government Notification No. 102 of the 30th June last and with reference to the XIV Clause of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1863, owners of tenements, in respect of which the rates for the first half year 1866 have not been paid at the Treasury, are informed that immediate proceedings will be commenced against them to compel the payment of any rates in arrear on the 1st July last." A short time since we endeavored to impress on the government the necessity of instituting an improved method of rate collection, inasmuch as hardship was unavoidably inflicted on many householders through the looseness which prevails under the existing system. There cannot, however, be any reasonable complaint made that the above notification is at all harsh. We are now beyond the middle of September. Whatever may be the faults of collection, those persons who have not yet paid their first moiety of the year's rates have surely had sufficient time to remedy the omission voluntarily; and any neglect of the foregoing notice should immediately entail on them the threatened consequences. We understand that the amount of due rates outstanding is over \$30,000. We wonder how much the arrears would become annually, if the suggestions of our financial reformers were adopted, and the house and police rates increased to meet the deficiency in the general revenue, instead of resorting to a Stamp Act.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

The following is a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost us for management 3,350,000/000 per annum, or just about a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenue of 11,000,000/000, and owe among them 27,000,000/000, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000 yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of 50,000,000/000, of which three-fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites."

To the vast totals represented by these figures Hongkong, at the commencement of the present year, contributed as follows. It possesses an area of 29 square miles and costs nothing but the expenses of Naval and Military protection, both of which are as much for the benefit of the open ports of China as of Hongkong itself. The Colony contributing nevertheless £20,000 per annum for the protection of British residents at, and to the Northward of, Hongkong. Since 1854 it has paid its own expenses. The population in December last was 2034 Europeans and American; 1795 mixed blood and aliens; and 121,675 Chinese; making a total of 125,504 inhabitants.

If we add to the totals given in the first paragraph 900,000 square miles for India, and 26,000,000 of people, with a trade of 71,000,000/000, we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Opsey*, returned into port at 9 o'clock, this morning, and was to leave as usual at 5 p.m., for her usual cruising ground off Green Island. This vessel, has not been 12 consecutive hours in harbour since the 23rd August, and since the early part of June has been so constantly employed that leave to the seamen has only been granted on one occasion.

Yesterday, in consequence of a signal of distress from the British ship *Lancaster*, a boat was sent to her from the *Opsey*. The master stated that the crew, who consisted chiefly of Danes and other foreigners, had refused to work, alleging that the ship was badly found. An Officer and boat's crew were accordingly sent on board, by whose assistance she was brought to within two miles of Hongkong, and there left.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Barrosa*, arrived this morning from Nagasaki after a fine run—she had one or two cases of Small Pox on board, but they were of a trifling nature. She reports that the *Admiral* is to leave Yokohama for Tientsin with Admiral King and suite on board, en route for Peking—with the view, it is stated, of conferring with H. M. Minister on the piracy question.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP. Presented by the Volunteers in China, was won, we perceive, by ten picked shots from the county of Stafford. The cup was not presented, for the "intelligible reason (re-

marks the *Herald*) that that excellent specimen of Chinese art has not yet (July) reached this country; it will, however, be here in the course of the autumn, so that the next fortunate winners will enjoy the full extent of their triumph."

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FACT.—TWENTY-FIVE lacs of silver went home to the Secretary of State by the August Calcutta mail and many lacs more are likely to go. This fact is unprecedented in the history of India only but of Asia. Asia used to send gold to Greece and Rome, but she has always absorbed and sent home silver. And now, such is the lack of credit caused by the recent panic, that the Secretary of State finds it cheaper to take remittances in silver than to send his bills in London, while private remittances are sent from India in Government paper. There is a wrong impression abroad as to the cost of sending back to England silver which has already made the voyage to India or China. The actual loss to Government is under 3 per cent., for the silver is sent in the purloined form of bills at a low rate of freight and insurance. The loss to the bullion merchants, however, cannot be less than 7 per cent.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

BANK RETURNS.
(From the Government Gazette of Saturday.)
The following are the average amounts of notes in circulation, as returned by the respective banks undermentioned, for the month ending August 31, 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK.	
Notes Issued,	\$237,430
Specie in Reserve,	200,000
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.	
Notes Issued,	\$320,419
Specie in Reserve,	200,000
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA & CHINA.	
Notes Issued,	\$21,800
Specie in Reserve,	21,800
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.	
Notes Issued,	\$613,033
Specie in Reserve,	300,000

PROCLAMATION.
By his Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, and Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 9th Day of January, 1863, a Proclamation was approved for the Regulation of the Currency in this Colony wherein it was (amongst other things) declared and ordained, that the Dollar equivalent value as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor or Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong shall be the only legal tender of payment (except as hereinafter directed) within Our said Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies. Now, therefore, I, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, being the Governor of the Colony, do hereby declare, that the Dollar and Half Dollar issued from the Royal Mint of Hongkong shall be legal tenders for all payments within the Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. H. RENNIE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Given at Victoria, Hongkong, this 15th Day of September, 1866.

From late private advices from Shanghai we learn that the *Empress*, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Steamer, had returned from Corea, but the news brought by her from that Peninsula are kept rather secret. She herself, however, does not seem to have made a particularly satisfactory trip, at least as far as the venture by her was concerned. It is stated that the King of Corea is friendly in his demeanor to strangers, but without not quite desirous of too great an intimacy with them. When the French and British men of war, now en route to the dominions of His Highness, have duly reached, a thorough understanding in all likelihood will be come to.

Evening Mail, Sept. 19.

The Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held yesterday, J. F. Hollday, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs H. B. Gibb, D. H. Mackenzie, E. Baker, E. L. Woodin, D. Davidson, A. Perkins, J. F. Holliday, A. Coxon, W. C. Young, W. M. Morgan, J. C. Clifford, H. Hodges, F. T. Smith, W. N. Middleton, J. R. Anton, E. H. Pollard, E. Arthur, C. Vincent, B. Mackintosh, A. M. Case, J. M. Tommochy, J. M. Vickers, F. Mayor, C. D. Bottomly, H. B. Gibb, H. H. Nares, E. Lyall, D. Wells.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and passed, it was proposed by Mr Davidson that before the accounts of the previous year were passed measures be adopted to collect the debts owing by subscribers. Mr Baker proposed as an amendment, which was duly seconded and carried.

The accounts as presented be passed and the Committee were to be appointed be requested to see to the collection of outstanding debts.

Proposed by Hon. H. B. Gibb that the Committee should only consist of three, the vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer as previous to last year. Seconded by Mr Case and carried.

The incoming Committee were then elected by Ballot as follows: President, the Hon. H. B. Gibb, Esq.; Secretary, J. G. G. Esq.; Treasurer, D. Davidson, Esq. It was then proposed and carried that the opening game be played on October 1st with dinner at the Club, as usual, in the evening.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

THE Coolie trade at Macao is flourishing. The Baracons, by special permission of the Government of that port, have been opened sooner this season than on previous occasions. There are probably not less than fourteen to fifteen hundred Coolies on board different vessels; but none of these crafts, according to a law existing there, can leave before the North East Monsoon is supposed to have set in, say about the 1st proximo.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

We notice in the columns of the *Alta California* a paragraph "in memoriam" relating to the supposed death of Mr. M. C. Morrison, late H. M. Consul at Chefoo and now on leave in England. His friend who penned his obituary notice, and who pays a high compliment to Mr. Morrison's cha-

acter and qualifications, will doubtless be glad to learn that the news he deplors is untrue, Mr Morrison not having been murdered as reported.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

EFFUSIVE LOYALTY.—The *Courier de Saigon* describes the manner in which the Emperor's fête day was observed there, prefacing its account by the following outburst of demonstrative attachment to H. I. M.:—"The feast of the Emperor was celebrated with a lively enthusiasm. The Military and Civil Residents uniting in a common demonstration of gratitude to this illustrious prince, who has established the Colony of Cochinchina, and who gives to it so many marks of the high solicitude which he bears towards it. The Asiatics and the Natives themselves appreciate the greatness of the idea that directs the acts of France in the Far East. They are eager to render their respectful homage to this powerful and generous will which has extended the limits of the empire in order that the laws of humanity may reign."

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

A VISIT TO CANTON.
October, 1865.
CHAP. I.
A WALK ROUND HONAM.

Of all the cities of China I think without doubt Canton is to us the most interesting. It is a city which has been from time immemorial the seat of Vice-royalty; it has never suffered destruction, either by fire or by sword, and it has held its own throughout all the troubles of the revolution; it was, until very recently, the great emporium of foreign trade, and as such it numbered amongst its citizens some of the wealthiest men of the Empire. There are some fine public buildings, more ceremony and state, more wealth and ostentation and a more thorough Chinese air generally about everything connected with Canton than about any other city of China, not even excepting the capital. The "turbulent population" of Canton are but a dream of the past, for nowhere have I met with a people more docile, friendly, and hospitable than the Cantonese of today.

My friends were living in a large detached house on the new settlement of Shamen. It is almost impossible to give an idea of these detached houses. They are composed of nothing but bamboo and matting and form a dwelling quite palatial in its way, but especially adapted for coolness and ventilation. They are surrounded by a high wall, and the whole is covered with a bamboo fence covered with a very pretty climbing vine, which grows with great rapidity and very soon covers the whole, and each detached house has a neat little garden attached. The settlement of Shamen is a very pretty spot, covered with these Bungalows and the few European houses interspersed; with its green sward and avenues of trees and its admirable terrace and river-side; and its air of peace and retirement is truly delightful after the ever active buzz and excitement of the ever active population of the native city and suburbs.

On the opposite shore of Honam where most of our merchants took refuge when they were driven out of the Factories in 1857, they still have their offices, and here for convenience sake many of the Chinese native dealers, with whom they do business, have followed them. Here are the establishments of Hoarding, the celebrated carver of Ivory ware and knick-knacks, Hippia of Lacquered ware, notoriety, and Lamqua the celebrated painter. Here too is situated the celebrated Honam Temple, one of the most sacred and largely endowed shrines of the Empire. We will just take a walk through it and discuss its merits.

We enter through a gate which numerous traverses a long avenue in which numerous temples and shrines are situated. At the end of this avenue the principal gateway or entrance is reached, and here are four stupendous figures, presiding spirits of the shrine. They are all in a sitting posture and they are colossal in their dimensions. The figures in the department of the Chinese deities are of the celebrated idol, which Robinson Crusoe distinguished himself by destroying. They are the Gods of Music, Martial Ardour, Wealth and Prosperity. It is hardly necessary to comment upon their positions, but it may be observed that Health is holding up in an ominous manner something which looks very like a bolt, and that he is completely covered by a network of wires. The figures are placed there by weak minded idolaters, who purchase them of the priest for a small consideration. A peculiar feature in these figures is that their faces and their hair are of diverse tints—colours, and they are heavily unguished masses devoid of all symmetry or merit. We now enter a courtyard on either side of which are small shrines. In the centre we ascend a few steps and after a little pause the principal shrine is reached. The large temple is divided into three parts, the Past, the Present, and the Future. They have no merit, but are heavy dull masses if possible more stupid and meaningless than the previous ones. Around the shrine are a number of smaller gilt figures representing sages and religious devotees in bygone ages, and the place is hung out with long red streamers, with quotations and "good words" embroidered upon them in gold, worked by the wives of rich men and presented by them as devout offerings to the sanctuary. In this portion of the Temple, there is a very richly toned bell which visitors usually take the liberty of sounding rather lightly notwithstanding the protestations of the priest. It must be said however that the Chinese are the least prejudiced nation in the world upon the subject of religious matters, and as for their priests they are little better than coolies or drudges, not respected in any way but looked down upon as good-for-nothing lazy rascals as they are. They shave their heads entirely, not even wearing pig-tails, and are clothed in a very dingy grey gown, the superiors on grand occasions wearing scarlet and yellow ornaments usually of fine silk. Their ceremonies consist of a low monotonous squeaky dirge, sometimes accompanied by equally squeaky music, but more often by merely two bits of stick or two pieces of iron knocked together. They walk round and round the temple, and they halt before the shrine and knock their heads against the ground, and they have strings of beads which they are working all the time. When the performance is over they suddenly stand at ease, disrobe, grin and disperse.

Beyond the temple we have just been visiting is another one very similar in its general features, but the principal object of attraction in which is a very massive marble Dagoba. It is said to be formed of one solid block which I think is conspicuously not the case, and although considered invaluable I am inclined to doubt it. We now pass through passages and across courtyards quite labyrinthine in their way, and come across smaller shrines, innumerable, the dwellings of the priests, their dining hall where no less than 1,200 priests supported at this sanctuary sit down daily to dinner, their kitchen and their dormitories and at length reach the garden which contains their graves. I say their graves, but the fact is their bodies are burned, and their ashes after being consumed are deposited in jars, exposed for a certain time, and eventually consigned to one common vault. These jars containing the remains of these holy men are ranged in an open shade and have received the nickname of "potted priests." The cenotaphs which are their last resting places are striking looking sepulchres like most Chinese graves in the form of the Greek "Omega," which is a curious and somewhat suggestive fact. In the garden are two trees, one of which has grown completely through the stem of the other, and in the Temple are preserved animals of many descriptions devoted to sacred purposes. Amongst these were recently seen a very fine pig, one of which was stated to be upwards of a hundred years old, perfectly blind and unable to move. This sacred pig and many of his aged brethren however took it into their heads to die a short time since and their representatives have no very striking features. The number of dogs about this temple, as indeed every where in India, is truly appalling. The dogs are of various breeds, but with a lot of pluck, if properly developed, and have very formidable teeth.

While we are at Honam it may be as well to mention that there is a very good Curio shop known by the name of Yung Chong. There are some really good things to be had here, but visitors must take care they do not buy got up articles, as some of them have been somewhat doctored for sale to Europeans.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.
(From the New York Evening Bulletin.)
Among the passengers by the *Golden Age*, which arrived yesterday, was Dr. D. J. Macgowan of New York, who is on his way to China in the interest of the American Telegraph Company, the object of this Company must prove especially interesting to our California readers, for it relates to the development of Pacific commerce through the increase of American influence and trade in Asia. The Company was incorporated two years ago under a special charter from the Legislature of the State of New York, with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic, connecting the cities of Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Nanking and Peking, and also intermediate places. It is believed that the business between these points will make the line remunerative, independently of the fact that the line will form a connecting link between the Russo-American Telegraph uniting San Francisco with Peking via Behring Strait, and the British telegraph from Calcutta to Canton, thus completing the chain of electrical communication from New York across the American Continent, Asia and Europe. The directors and prominent stock-holders of the East India Telegraph Company are James J. Day, Isaac Livermore, Thomas E. Stewart, Nicholas Mickles, Fletcher Westray, M. H. Ball, Charles S. Westcott, E. L. Johnson, Augustine Heard, Jr., John and James Purdon—the two last named being residents of China and partners in commercial houses there. The Company represented by these gentlemen, and comprising considerable wealth and influence, has so far obtained from the Chinese government a concession which permits no more than the construction of a submerged telegraph line along the coast from Peking to Canton. This concession has no practical value, except as a preliminary to negotiations for full permission to penetrate the interior. Superstitious fears of physical ills to be worked by the magic of the wires, and hereditary jealousy of foreign influence, prevented the Celestial authorities from at once granting all that was asked; but no doubt is entertained that when they can be made to understand the harmless nature of the electric telegraph, and be convinced that their countrymen will share equally in its use and benefits, they will extend all that is asked.

Dr. Macgowan, who possesses scientific qualifications, and who from study and a residence of 17 years in China, has acquired a familiar knowledge of the language, expects to be able to smooth the way to this desirable consummation. He goes to China as commissioner to secure the necessary concessions from the Emperor and to superintend the construction and putting into operation of the telegraph line. He will be followed in good time by a party of assistants and workmen, accompanying the wire and other materials for the line. Some of the wire, we are informed, has already been forwarded. Dr. Macgowan hopes to be aided in his mission by English and French influence, and as both those nationalities will be represented among the stockholders of the company, and as the enterprise must advance the commercial interests of all, this expectation is not an unreasonable one. He intends to instruct in telegraphing a number of natives who have received an English education at the hands of American missionaries. It is believed they will make expert operators, and will prove especially useful in transacting business between the company and their countrymen. Dr. Macgowan has invited a system for telegraphing the simplest elements of the Chinese language, so that, with the aid of about a score of symbols, the natives can forward skeleton despatches which will be unintelligible to all but themselves, and which will need only the addition of a few vowel signs—as in the most condensed style of phonographic reporting—to express in full the meaning intended to be conveyed. The characters employed in writing Chinese number about 80,000, and correspond to the number of words in our vocabulary; but only 5,000 or 6,000 of these characters, or word-signs, are in common use, and all are made by the various combinations of a few elementary strokes, which by Dr. Macgowan's invention may be substituted for the ordinary telegraphic characters. If this invention should prove to be all that he claims it is, it should go far to remove the jealous objections of the Chinese government to the enterprise of the East India Telegraph Company.

Louis Napoleon sent the Count de Launay to accompany a recent mission to

China, partly in connection with a project of telegraph extension in the French interest, and that gentleman reported a system for reducing the thousands of Chinese characters to 1,300 symbols for telegraphic use; but it is evident that even this number would present great difficulties to practical telegraphy. Should neither the system of Magowan or de Launay prove to be one of the wires a *fac simile* of the written message handed in at the other end, might be adopted. In some manner all difficulties in the way, whether practical or political, will, we are confident, be ultimately overcome. Whether willing or unwilling, it is the manifest destiny of China to be everywhere opened to the unrestricted prosecution of American and European enterprises. Whether the former will lead, securing for the Pacific States, and for the Union generally, the advantages belonging to our more favorable position and greater popularity with the Chinese, is a question dependent upon will and energy alone. So far the English and French have gained rather more than ourselves from the treaty privileges wrung from that people, as well as from the Japanese. They have established steam mail communication between San Francisco and Hongkong, the increase of American steam service in the great rivers and harbours of China, and the project to build an American line to telegraph between the chief cities of the Empire, are circumstances which inspire the hope that the United States will ere long assume a position that will be doubly secured by the now hastening completion of the Pacific Railroad.

There having lately been a great deal written regarding the shortest routes between Europe and the United States and China, we have here a brief outline of the route which the following is a brief outline, and by which it will be seen that the route through Mexico is the shortest:

Sydney to Liverpool, via Oahu, 13,500 miles.
Cuba and the Azores, 13,500 miles.
Sydney to Liverpool, via Oahu, 13,500 miles.
Panama and the Azores, 13,500 miles.
Hongkong to Liverpool, via San Francisco, 13,500 miles.
Cuba and the Azores, 13,500 miles.
Hongkong to Liverpool, via San Francisco, 13,500 miles.
Panama and the Azores, 13,500 miles.
San Francisco to New York, via Panama, 4,250 miles.
San Francisco to New York, via Panama, 4,250 miles.
Time of travel from New York to San Francisco, 15 days.
And from New York to San Francisco 22 days.

It will thus be seen that the railroad through Mexico is likely to be the connecting link between the two great oceans, and over which the great commercial travel between Europe and Asia, and San Francisco and the Eastern States, is to pass. In our exchanges we find that the "Imperial Mexican Railway" stock is all paid up, and is active on the London Stock Exchange. The completion of the road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico is expected by May, 1867, and as only some 200 miles have to be built to connect with the Pacific coast at Sinaloa, it will be open to travel before the year 1870.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "MARY LAWSON."
LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.

The following account of the wreck of the above vessel, from Sydney to Shanghai, was furnished to the *Sydney Herald* by Mr. John Miller, chief officer of the ship:—

On June 6th left Port Jackson for Shanghai, with light variable airs from the westward; at 2 p.m. the pilot and tug left the ship; at 4 p.m. the wind began to blow from the west, and was increasing breeze; we took in all the light sails, the wind veering from N. to W., still standing to the eastward. On the 8th the wind hauled into the southward; set topmast and lower studding sails on the port side, the captain giving the course N.N.E., which course was duly steered. On the 9th, set the studding sails on both sides. At 5 p.m. passed between the Island and Ball's Pyramid. Everything went on as usual. At 8 p.m. the captain saw some more islands, rocks, or shoals before us to-morrow forenoon, the course being north by west throughout the afternoon. At 8 p.m. the captain also left orders that if the wind hauled any more, to keep the ship a little more to the eastward. On the 10th, about 1 a.m., the wind veered a little to the eastward, and at 2 a.m. while the second mate was in the act of jibing ship and setting and trimming sail, unfortunately the starboard foremast studding sail hauled away from the water, filled and also carried away the studding sail boom; and at 2.30, while in the act of getting the broken boom and studding sail on board, the ship struck on a coral reef, supposed to be Middleton Reef or Shoal, the ship's course having been altered to N.E. about three quarters of an hour previous, according to the captain's instructions. Finding the ship on the top of a reef, he gave orders for the sails to be clewed up, which was immediately done. We then began to clear away the boats, the pinnace being the first got out, into which was put the captain's charts and paper, and a few articles of clothing and a little provisions. Three barrels were put into her to keep clear of the ship's side, and then put the rig in the davits ready for lowering, and then commenced with the longboat and got her all ready for putting over the side. At daybreak the sea began to run terribly, and sweeping over the ship at times; one of the seas took the gig out of the davits and capsized the pinnace, drowning two of her crew, the other, a boy, we succeeded in getting on board, but the sea washed both boats clear away from the ship. We then got the longboat over the side with another three hands into her, and just as we let go the tackles, another sea came and washed her away in the same manner, and also drowning two of the crew, the other reaching the reef all safe. We then sent a line on shore with a water cask fast to it, but seeing that more help was required on the reef, I went out to the jibboom end and lowered myself down by the flying jib and reached the reef in safety. We then got the line fast to the longboat, and rowed through a block under the foretop, whereby a basket was attached to convey the remainder of the crew to the reef, but unfortunately only two of the crew reached the shore in safety. The captain's wife was the next to attempt the

line, but the captain seeing the position of his wife, jumped overboard to assist her, and was drowned in the attempt. The captain's wife was then hauled on board again, but she was all but perished. The second mate being the only officer then left on board of the ship, none of the crew remaining on shore, he endeavored to go in the basket, but he was unable to do so. The second mate then took the basket and came on shore, being the last who would leave the ship. We then—that is to say, myself, the second mate, the carpenter, and one of the seamen, succeeded in righting the longboat and getting her over the reef. We then got such things as we could pick up off the reef—oars, mast, and maintopgallant studding sail—into the boat, with some of our nautical instruments. By this time the sea was making a clean breach over the reef. We all got into her, thinking to lay by the reef and, if possible, to rescue some more of the crew; but the sea making we were driven to leeward of the reef, and night coming on we found ourselves surrounded with broken water, and could not get clear of it. At daybreak we found ourselves clear of the reef, and having a compass in the boat, whereby we could ascertain which way the wind was blowing, I thought it prudent to stand for the Australian coast, which we reached on the morning of the 14th, being unable to carry sail at times, we had to round the boat to the sea. The sea was running very high all the way across from the reef, and when in the act of landing the carpenter, being frightened the boat would capsize, he jumped overboard and was drowned. We lost everything with the exception of what we had in the basket, which we landed until Sunday morning, when we came to a river, and seeing a light, which proved to be the Clarence River; we were taken across by Captain Muir to Mr. Black's, where we had a hearty meal; we were then taken on board of Captain Muir's vessel, where our wants were well attended to. The names of the survivors out of 15 are John Miller, mate; James Matthews, second mate; and Samuel Wilson, seaman. A vessel has been despatched from Sydney to the reef in the hope of saving those of the crew who were left behind.

The establishment of a new line of Steamers between London and China was looked forward to much interest by residents at Hongkong and the open ports. Those to whom it is an object to save expense (a rapidly increasing class in this part of the world) were delighted to learn that a less costly transit was open to them than that afforded by the P. & O. Company, and were quite prepared to avail themselves of the new steamers. The fares charged by the agents of Messrs. Holts' line, however, do not seem to be as low as was expected. Of the proportions between those made by the new line and by the P. & O. Company, our readers will be best able to judge by the following figures. The P. & O. Company charge \$550 from Hongkong to Southampton, plus \$20 transit through Egypt, making a total of \$570 for a passage occupying about fifty-four days. Messrs. Holts' agents charge \$444.48 (taking the exchange 4/6) for a passage of about 72 days from Hongkong to London, and a saving of \$125.52 is thus effected at an increase of eighteen days in the length of passage.

There has been, we imagine, some misconception as to the intentions of the managers of the new line. Passenger traffic for such long distances, unless very heavy, is not found to be a very paying speculation, and Messrs. Holts or their agents do not appear disposed to offer any very great inducements to the public to avail themselves of their line. So far as one can now judge, the advantages of either route seem to be pretty equally balanced to persons in easy circumstances, while those desirous of saving money and to whom time is no object will naturally prefer the ocean route.

Close upon the heels of the projected Shanghai and Soochow Railway another scheme is being put forth by an American Company. This, hitherto known as the "East India Telegraph Company," and hereafter to be called the "Eastern Asia Telegraph Company," is, we learn by files of the *Alta California* received yesterday, proposing to introduce telegraphs into China. In a letter to the Editor of the above named journal from D. J. Macgowan, Esq., a gentleman formerly of this Colony, we find the following remarks:—

"Although this Company owes its existence to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, yet it is designed to be cosmopolitan and international, provision being made for an apportionment of stock among Europeans generally, and for a directorship at Shanghai, which shall be representative of various nationalities. At the next Session of the Legislature 'Eastern Asia' will be substituted for the 'East India' as the designation of the Company."

Whether the telegraph company purposes to work in union with the Railway direction, so far as the proposed line should extend, we are not informed, but our readers will learn from our extract columns the comprehensive nature of the proposed scheme. We do not as yet see any probability of its being carried out, in its integrity, for many years at least; but knowing what Yankee "go aheadiveness" has already achieved we take by no means a despondent view of the eventual success of the scheme.

"THE SEVEN DAYS' WAR."
So fast are the movements of modern war, and so quickly are its issues decided, that it may be said, almost literally, that the ancient rivals in Germany, who, a century ago, waged a wearisome bloody war with each other in Bohemia and Silesia for seven long years, have now fought as much, done as much, and decided as much in seven days. That Austria would have been so soon and so completely beaten was against all reasonable expectation. Now that the war, or at least the first act of the war, is over, it seems as if nothing could have been simpler. The first Prussian Army issued out of Saxony, and soon found itself opposed to large forces of the enemy. After various turns of fortune, it finally

established itself in its desired position, the storming of Gitsclin. The Prussian Army issued out of Saxony, and soon found itself opposed to large forces of the enemy. After various turns of fortune, it finally established itself in its desired position, the storming of Gitsclin. The Prussian Army issued out of Saxony, and soon found itself opposed to large forces of the enemy. After various turns of fortune, it finally established itself in its desired position, the storming of Gitsclin.

The following calendar of events is published in the *Memorial Diplomatique*:—"June 14.—Federal election by the German Diet."
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"June 18.—Occupation of the Prussian Army in the Hanoverian territory."
"June 19.—Evacuation of the Hanoverian territory by the Prussian Army."
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"June 25.—Action near Jena."
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"June 70.—Action near Jena."

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"June 72.—Action near Jena."
"June

SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

tain seeing the position of his
verbard to assist her, and
the attempt. The captain's
auled on board again, but
perished. The second mate
of the crew remaining on
the wreck. The captain's
staying on the wreck. The
the last who would leave the
—that is to say, myself, the
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July 1.—Arrival of King William
Hongkong to Southampton,
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our days. Messrs Halls agents
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Telegraph Company and
be called the "Eastern Asia
Company," we learn by files
California received yesterday,
to introduce telegraphs into
a letter to the Editor of the
find the following remarks:—
his Company owns its ex-
a act of the Legislature of the
New York, yet it is designed to
titan and international, provi-
made for an apportionment of
Europeans generally, and for
at Shanghai, which shall be
of various nationalities.
Session of the Legislature
Asia" will be substituted for
"East India" as the desig-
Company."

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established itself in its desired position by
the storming of Gitschin. The Second
Prussian Army issued out of Silesia, had a
bloody battle at Nachod, still pressed on,
and effected a junction with the First
Army, having been aided by the arrival of
the Prussian Guards, who came by an
intermediate route, and gained a decisive
victory over the Saxons and the Austrians
near Chlum-Balles. The Prussians must
have had in the field, after their two armies
were united, a force of not much less than
two hundred thousand men. An equal
force of Austrians was resting on the for-
tresses of Königgrätz and Josephstadt,
and protected by the Elbe and one of its
tributaries. At length, on Tuesday the
3rd of July, a day for ever memorable in
the history of Europe, that great battle was
fought, and the destiny of so many nations
was decided. At six o'clock in the morning the first shot
was fired, and at seven in the evening the
great Austrian army, under the renowned
Bismarck, was in utter rout, broken, dis-
heartened, powerless.

The following calendar of events is pub-
lished in the *Memorial Diplomatique*:—
"June 14.—Federal execution decreed
by the German Diet."
"June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into
Leipzig, Glessen, and Cassel. Occupation
of Leipzig."
"June 17.—Entry of the Prussian
General Vogel into the Hanoverian capital."
"June 18.—Occupation of Marienfeld,
Ostirz, and Luitban, in Bohemia, by two
Prussian regiments, and occupation of
Bernstadt by Prussian cavalry. Occupa-
tion of Dresden by the Prussians."
"June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm
by the Hanoverian troops. Prince William
of Hanau made prisoner. Cavalry encoun-
ter between the Austrians and Prussians
near the Rumburg road."
"June 22.—Nixdorf occupied by 7,000
Prussians."
"June 23.—Occupation of Rumburg by
the Prussians."
"June 24.—Armistice between the Hano-
verian and Prussian troops."
"June 25.—Action near Jungbunzlau, be-
tween the Austrians and the Prussians.
The Prussian troops occupied Reichenberg,
Trautman, and Aicha (Bohemia)."
"June 26.—Engagement near Turnau."
"June 27.—The army of the Crown
Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod.
Engagement at Oswiecim. Fight between
the Prussians and Hanoverian near Luga-
switz. General Steinmetz throws back the
Austrian corps d'armée (Ramming) upon
Josephstadt. Engagement of the same
corps with the 1st and 8th Austrian corps
near the Archduke Leopold."
"June 28.—Action near Trautman. The
troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged
near Munchengratz."
"June 29.—The Hanoverian army sur-
rendered at discretion. Capture of Gitschin
by the Prussian army."
"June 30.—Actions at Kort near Turnau,
and at Chwalikowitz, between Kalitz and
Königsfort. An Austrian army corps under
General Cham-Challé compelled to retire
upon Königgrätz."
"July 1.—Action at Gitschin."
"July 2.—Arrival of King William at
Gitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's
army with that of Prince Frederick Charles."
"July 3.—The battle of Sadowa."
Saturday Review.

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS.

To those interested in the question of re-
ligious proselytism we commend the follow-
ing remarks from the *Oberland Athenæum*
and *Daily News*. A correspondent writes
from some of the converts made by
missionaries (of all denominations) are not
"real Christians." We can readily believe
this and yet recognize the fact that much
good is done by a nominal profession of
Christianity by the natives of a pagan coun-
try if accompanied by a fair practice of its
moral precepts.

"The truth is, we fear, that Yang Bengai
must be left a fool to deal to himself in this
matter of an moving his mind. The ques-
tion has now been stated so often, we mean
the great question of religious belief, that
little is looked for from further iteration.
The educated Bengalis have a perfectly clear
apprehension of the differences between his-
tional religion and ours. This apprehension
has forced him to abandon his own, and
it is unreasonable to expect more from
one generation. Indeed, when we consider
what we have done to him, how we have
stripped him of every particle of faith in the
received doctrines of his fathers, in the
axis of his religion and the very first prin-
ciple of his practical beliefs,—is it likely he
will be in a fit state of mind to receive mys-
teries as he is to be understood as the ones we
have taught him to despise, mysteries that
most wise men among us are afraid to argue
about too inquisitively. We have trained
him to subject all his own beliefs to the
test of reason, it is justifiable to ask
him to accept other beliefs to which reason
unaided by faith can seldom give assent."
A nation is not to be hurried in its great
changes. The generation that destroys has
ever been, and always must be, distinct from
the generation that builds upon the space that
is produced by the destruction. A very ignorant
or a very bigoted people may easily be
deceived by the false promises of a false
missionary. For the habit of believing
the respect for authority which made it al-
lure to its old religion, are the very prin-
ciples required to make it accept a new one.
Go to any Mussul station and you will
find, either that missionary labours have
stood still since English education began,
or that the new converts, in the few places
where such persons are to be found, are de-
rived from the most ignorant and most
superstitious classes of the community.
Every missionary who has risen above the
crowd of his fellow workers has felt this.
Dr. Duff found his mission in his schools
rather than in his church, and many others
are at this moment following Dr. Duff's steps.
The old temple must be pulled down and care-
fully before the new temple can be built on
its site, and the schoolmaster, whether secular
or religious, is the first missionary to India.
Every boy who enters a Government School
leaves the superstitions of his fathers at the
door. The schoolmaster is the necessary
household, and whether he does his work
unconcernedly as a Government official, or
zealously as the agent of a missionary soci-
ety, the work is the same. Meanwhile a
generation whom we have raised despoiled
of their own faith, are in no temper to ac-
cept ours. We must wait."

THE TEA TRADE.

Up to the present time the deliveries are
the same modest ten millions of pounds per
month that they were in 1864 and the early
part of 1865, prior to the reduction of the
duty. Contrast these with the strangely
worked up figures of the latter months of

last year; fictitious as far as representing
actual Home and Export requirements
which swelled the total deliveries for the
year to 132,000,000 lbs. and caused flighty
and sanguine London Brokers, in their in-
finite wisdom, to estimate the requirements
of 1866 to be 150,000,000 lbs. for the year.
Such figures might well be considered in-
diculous, had they no reference to serious
a subject to merchants in China as the sta-
tistical position of Tea; but unfortunately
some little credence was given to the sta-
tements, and the effect of this will be heavy
loss to those who accepted the figures as
even roughly showing that the Home re-
quirements would be anything approaching
so enormous a quantity as that stated.
The incorrectness of these estimates is only
to be equalled by the sudden manner in
which their promulgators, now discovering
their error, cry back, and in an equally po-
sitive manner now affirm that instead of a
scarcity there is more than an abundance of
Tea, even of those descriptions which were
supposed to be in the smallest supply.
Overhauling the errors these people
have committed, we must conclude that
they are correct in their statements of an
abundance of all kinds. Public auctions
have recently proved beyond a doubt that
there is no short supply of that kind of Tea
which was generally believed to be deficient—
namely fine Tea. The falling off in the de-
liveries this year will materially alter the
position of the stocks on the 30th Septem-
ber next, and will facilitate calculations
of all those who have reckoned on deliveries
of 11 to 12 millions of pounds per month.
Instead of the stock being as low as sixty
five millions of pounds, which at one time
it was believed it would descend to, the
reality will be not less than seventy seven
millions of pounds, which will be rapidly
augmented by our hurried and enormous
shipments from China. The stock in the
United Kingdom on the 31st December
1866 will be considerably in excess of what
it was at the same date in 1865.—*Shanghai*
Recorder, Sept. 3.

NOTES ON THE DAY'S MARKET.

15th September, 1866.
The week's business is closing languidly
and with the exception of a few speculative
operations in Spanish Stripes at reduced
prices no sales of any importance have taken
place during past two or three days.
Shipments.—There is no disposition on the
part of the natives to invest even at re-
duced rates. This is owing partly to the
scarcity of money more chiefly however to
the absence of Canton and Macao provincial
buyers in our market.
T. Cloths.—A sale of 1000 pieces superior
8 lbs. Cloth 39 in. passed into the hands of
the trade at \$4.70; besides this nothing has
occurred to call for remark.
Cotton Yarn.—A fair inquiry for the
lower numbers for shipment to the coast
has created a slight improvement, but
prices have not advanced. For a parcel of
40 bales \$207.50 were realized.
Cotton.—Several lots of Siam staple met
with purchasers at \$21.50. A small parcel
of Siam staple at \$24.80. About 300 bales
superior Bengal at \$25.50.
Woolens.—200 pieces assorted Spanish
Stripes (English) were sold at 87 to 88 cents
also 300 pieces Scarlet of German Manu-
facture at \$1.09 per yard.
Camlets, Lastings and Longells have been
neglected.
Rice.—The improvement perceptible in the
beginning of the week having collapsed,
prices have returned to former rates viz.
\$1.95 to \$2. for Siam mill cleaned; \$2.05 to
\$2.10 for Saigon. The total sales of grain
effected during the past three days comprise
about 50,000 piculs.
Bankshares.—About 45 fully paid up
shares were taken at 5 per cent discount.

17th September, 1866.
Although buyers have come forward
more freely than was the case during past
week, their overtures have not led to many
transactions.
Cotton.—Holders of Chinese staples in
the desire to quit, have made concessions,
and hence a reduction may be said to have
been established. A parcel of very fair
Shanghai was sold at \$25, and about 200
Bales of unpressed Tientsin at \$23.50. Cal-
cutta cotton has been inquired after and
inland purchasers have raised their
limits; holders are however firm in their
demand for higher advances and no
business was done.—About 200 Bales of
Bengal changed owners at \$23.75.—The
Siam Staple has grown in to more favor and
for about 400 Baskets as much as \$21.75
has been realized.
Cotton Yarn.—Orders from the coast
for the lower numbers have had the effect
of creating a little inquiry and prices in
consequence advanced to \$210—212.
Shipments.—84 lbs., although freely offered
at reduced prices, are difficult of sale.
7 lbs. are in somewhat better demand, and
1000 pieces of a popular cloth were taken
by the trade at \$3.74.
Woolens.—With the exception of a little
inquiry for Scarlet Long Ellis the market
continues inanimate and nothing has taken
place to call for remark.
Rice.—Very little has been done, and
that little at a reduction of from 5 to 10
cents.
A small cargo of Saigon comprising 3000
piculs was sold at \$2.07½ and about 500
piculs of Siam Cargo containing a large pro-
portion of Paddy at \$1.87½.

18th September, 1866.
The dullness which has characterized bu-
siness of late, seems to be on the decline.
Some of our principal native dealers who,
during the past two or three weeks appeared
to rest on their oars, have resumed opera-
tions, thus imparting a little more liveliness
to the market.
Cotton.—No transactions of any moment
are recorded, the prices obtained for some
small lots rather show a turn in favor of
buyers.
Cotton Yarn.—The smaller numbers con-
tinue to be inquired after, and about 200
bales of Nos. 16 to 24 have passed into the
trade at \$210 to \$212½; besides this 50 bales
of 28 to 32 met with a purchaser at \$240.

Shipments.—The present low prices for 84
lbs. appear to have attracted the attention
of speculators—pretty lively inquiry pre-
vailed for the Siam staple and about 5000 pieces
were sold at \$3.85; since then holders
have shown more firmness and decline to
quit at less than \$4. for favorite and \$3.90
for outside brands.
Long Yells, (Scarlet) continue in request.
Rice.—Prices have not sustained any al-
teration since yesterday.

19th September, 1866.
The improvement noticed yesterday was
of no long duration having to-day been
succeeded by great dullness throughout all
branches of business.

Cotton.—200 Bales of Shanghai were sold
at \$25.50 150 Bales Tientsin (unpressed) at
\$23.25 and 100 Bales of inferior pressed
Tientsin at \$21.25.
Shipments.—The inquiry for 84 lbs. prevail-
ing yesterday has subsided, and no sales
are reported.
Camlets. A sale of 100 pieces Dutch
(second quality) and 30 pieces of No. 1,
at \$31, has taken place.
Scarlet Longells. Continue in request at
full rates.
Rice.—A few small retail lots changed
hands at former rates the office made no
larger quantities betoken a downward tend-
ency.
Cools.—A cargo of 600 Tons of West
Hartley's was quitted at \$10.50.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company
Shares have been freely inquired for at 5
per cent discount; about 50 were taken
and more are wanted at that rate.
Of the new issue 120 changed hands at 2
per cent discount.
Steam shares.—About 25 were sold at
from 9 to 8 per cent discount.
Traders are in demand at \$25 prem.

20th September, 1866.
A lively inquiry for almost all staples
prevailed to-day but without leading to any
extensive business. Scarcity of money
sadly interferes with trade.
Cotton.—A few hundred bales of Tien-
sin and Shanghai passed into consumption
at former rates.
Calcutta Cotton is being held for an ad-
vance.
Cotton Yarn.—No business is reported,
holders demand full rates.
Shipments.—A speculative purchase of
10,000 pieces 84 lbs. to arrive is said to
have taken place—terms secret.
T. Cloths.—At an Auction held by Mr. A.
Rodger the following prices were realized
for 1000 pieces of slightly spotted cloth.
\$2.95 for 64 lbs.; \$3.30 for 6 lbs. 8 oz.;
\$3.35 for 7 lbs.
Linen.—150 pieces 40 yards 14 lbs. (Eng-
lish) were taken at \$6.80.
Rice.—Has further receded and sales of
Siam mill cleaned at \$1.87½, and fair Saigon
at \$2.07½ are recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE IDEA OF "WHAT IS GOOD FOR
TRADE."—Wednesday's *Braided* Dis-
patch says:—The court-house on Thursday
last was crowded with the sons of the
country, and were interested in some
assault cases being heard between their
countrymen, and there was a great number
also present to hear a cross case between
the same parties yesterday. Each party
had their own interpreter and lawyer, and
a long argument took place between the
learned gentlemen on a point of law which
was raised as to whether the case could be
heard without the complainant being in the
box; and although the case was not heard,
the discussion occupied as long a time as if
it had been. This kept a number of suitors
in the Small Debts Court waiting, and
some of the parties thus detained expressed
their indignation outside the Court against
the whole Chinese race in forcible terms.
One of them addressing an interpreter
wanted to know why they didn't settle
their row amongst themselves without
coming to Court, when the interpreter ad-
monished him as follows:—"Why," he
said, "should they be stopped coming into
town if they liked. They wanted a ride in,
and why not let them. It made it good
for business—good for the coaches, good for
the publicans, good for the storekeepers,
good for the lawyers, good for the in-
terpreter, and we don't know how many
more persons John would have shown the
statement in Court of this row was good
for when, being told by a policeman not to
make such a noise, he walked away highly
incensed at the shortightedness of the per-
son who had questioned him on the matter.

THE WEEK'S WAR.—The Prussians used
their needles and the Austrians their pins.
And that's all. (This may be a pointed
joke, but the insinuation is unfair to the
Austrians, who certainly did not use their
pins in cowardly retreat.—Ed. M.)
A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—In a recent de-
bate in the House of Commons, on turret
ships, Mr. Samuda (a good authority) said
that England was in a state of inequality
and backwardness in respect of its navy,
in comparison with the navies of other
countries, that filled him with the greatest
alarm. Sir J. Pakington agreed with Mr.
Samuda. Mr. G. T. Baring defended the
late Board of Admiralty, asserting that
they had left our sea-going iron navy in
a position far superior, both in armament
and defensive armour, to that of any other
Power. We wonder which is correct.

TASMANIA is "coming out" in a literary way.
Tasmanian Punch commenced its existence
on the 21st July. The first number con-
tains only the inaugural address which is
somewhat dull, but as it is very well print-
ed, the title page being a modification of
the familiar etching by Doyle in our
own famous periodical, and as 12 pages
a fortnight are promised hereafter, it
may and we hope will prove a success.
The front page represents Punch in
standing position and looking some ten
years younger than his venerable prototype;
while Toly is replaced by a "dingo" ap-
parently seated in an attitude of respectful
attention.

THE Melbourne Chamber of Commerce
has received several quarter- chests of tea
grown in Java, from the Batavian Cham-
ber of Commerce. The quality of the tea
is said to be good. The important ex-
periment of testing the climate and soil of
South Australia, as regards their suitability
for the China tea plant, is about to be
made on a somewhat extensive scale.

AMENITIES OF WAR.—Four of Garibaldi's
Guides were taken in the sortie the Austrians
made upon Pozzolengo the night we
went through it. Letters have been received
from them from Vienna speaking with
delight of the manner in which they have
been treated. These guides are all gentle-
men of family who provide their own hor-
ses and equipments and receive no pay;
and the Emperor of Austria has not only
allowed them to remain at large in Vienna
upon their parole, but has actually placed
a box at the Opera at their disposal during
their stay there. Garibaldi, on hearing of
this treatment of his men, exclaimed, "In a
impulsive way." Henceforth the Austrian
prisoners shall be my children. It is these
little amenities which go far to soften the
asperities of warfare.

A "BUTTERFLY TRICK."—A Professor Ris-
ley lately undertook to get up a series of
Japanese performances at Yokohama, to
include the "great butterfly trick." There
occurred, however, an unforeseen effect
for which neither he nor his "numerous
and fashionable" audience were prepared.
The man who usually did the "trick"
being elsewhere, a substitute was procured,
who declined performing it in the order of
programme, and when, after deferring it
until the close of the evening, he was
pressed to do it, he coolly replied that it
should be reserved for next evening. It
appeared that he could not perform it at
all!

HIPPOPHAGY IN PARIS.—After much he-
sitation, the French Government has de-
finitively authorised the public sale of
horseflesh as food in Paris. The flesh will
be that of horses killed by accident, the
number of which is considerable; and it
appears from experiments made, as well as
the long-established practice of Den-
mark and Northern Germany, that such
food is perfectly wholesome and nourishing.
In consequence, many tons of horse meat
which have hitherto been wasted, will be
placed at a moderate price at the disposition
of the lower classes. It is probable that in
England an outcry would be raised if the
sale of horseflesh were to be recommended;
but that would be owing to ignorance and
prejudice.—*Economist.*

SILKWORKS SUPPRESSED.—A discovery
of an important character is said to have
been made in France, which will enable us
to pass over the silk worm and go direct to
the mulberry tree for our supply of silk.
In the bark of the tree, a fine textile ma-
terial exists, and M. Brunet has succeeded
in reducing this to the fineness, durability,
and general appearance of silk. He is buy-
ing up bark for the purpose of producing
large quantities of this new kind of silk.

The New York Tribune reckons the bank
swindlings and embezzlements in Amer-
ica from May 1865 to May 1866, at about
\$8,104,000, besides \$3,472,000 of what it
calls "vulgar and violent robberies."

The Emperor and Empress of the Free have each
telegraphed to St. Petersburg, congratulating
the Czar on his escape from assassination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
(Established 1821).
THE following articles of the best quality, for
Sparting and Military purposes may be had
of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
TRIPLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL
FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
CHEMICALLY PREPARED CLOTH FLEET,
AND PAPER WADDINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breach-loading Guns and Win-
Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

CONFECTIONERY.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED
LIQUORICE, JUBUBES, JAMS, JELLIES,
MARMALADE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY
J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith
& Co., 1st Street, London, and of the Firm
of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messinas,
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.
Successors to G. Moore & Co.,
MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT
CONFECTIONERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOR-
EIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.
Established 1750.
LONDON BANKERS—MESSRS ROBERTS & Co.

INDENTS and Consignments received and promptly
and carefully attended to. C. & Co. possess a
most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets,
enabling them to dispose of all produce and consign-
ments to the best advantage.
Possessions being promptly remitted by draft or goods
Orders made payable by London Houses or by
consignments.
May, 1865.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KEARNEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S
FEMALE PILLS.
LONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are
strongly recommended as a safe and valuable
Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving
all inconveniences to which the female frame is
liable, especially those which at an early period of
life frequently arise from want of exercise and
general debility of the system. Purchasers should be
careful to see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has
C. KEARNEY, printed on the Government Stamp.
Price 2s. 6d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists
throughout the World.
Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints
caused by SANDER'S PAIN-EXPELLING
POWDER, 1s. 6d. per Packet.
Both Medicines may be had of
J. SANGSTER & SON, 158, OXFORD ST., LONDON.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS
PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate
Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND
OTHER GLUES.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWS-PIPER & COMMISSION AGENT
11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.
THE Colonial Press supplied with
Newspapers, Book, Type, Ink, Presses,
Paper, Correspondent's Letters;
and any European Goods on London Terms.
COLONIAL NEWS-PIPER received at the
Office are regularly filed for the inspection
of Advertisers and the Public.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coughs, Asthma, and Euphoric
CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for
Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood
the test of public approval, and its usefulness has
been extended to every clime and country of the
civilized world. They may be found alike on the
gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America,
in every important place in the East or West Indies,
and the Palace of Peking. During this long period
they have withstood the pretensions of numerous in-
ferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote
of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS
KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard
London.
N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to
observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH
LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government
Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

SAUCE.
LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good
Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical gentleman at
Malaga to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly
esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most
palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that
is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitation
of their celebrated

L. & P. have discovered that several of the For-
eign Markets have been supplied with
spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling
those of the genuine L. & P. and in one or more
instances the name of L. & P. forged.
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may
manufacture or vend such imitations, and have
instructed their correspondents in the various parts
of the world, to advise them of any infringement
of their rights.
Ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
* * * * * Sole Wholesale and For Export, by the Prop-
rietors, Worcester: Messrs Green and Blackwell,
Messrs. Dwyer and Sons, London; &c., &c.; by
A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong; and by Grocers
and Oilmen universally.

CORRUPTED GALVANIZED
IRON SHEETS.

(BEST QUALITY ONLY).
F. BRABY & Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
Roofs supplied with or without Framework.
BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,
PERFORATED ZINC SHEET ZINC,
IRON TANKS,
Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other
Galvanized Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.
FREDERICK BRABY & Co., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS,
USTON ROAD, LONDON.

Dinnerford's Fluid Magnesia.
Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN,
INDIGESTION, SORE ERUPTION AND
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints
of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and
gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-
FORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when
taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A DELICIOUS EFFERVESCENT SALINE
AND APPEASES.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-
out the Kingdom. See that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle
and Label.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(PURE FROM ADULTERATION).
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Paragon to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First
Class Mustard is obtainable from every
Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with
C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles
are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles
are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak
Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, and are
precisely similar in quantity to those supplied by
other houses.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE
MONKS of the ABBEY
of FECAMP.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic
Anti-scorbutic, Digestive, and of an exquisite
flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is com-
posed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they
possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern
Sea, and compose one of the best Cordons and one
of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic
diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have almost
unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their
gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of
Fever and Cholera. May be had of
A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at
the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharma-
ceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Pro-
visions in General, &c.

SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
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EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Steamers						
Anha		Am. et	70	Apr. 12	H. Pegg and Co	Laid up
China	Schroon	B. str.	25		T. Antunian and Co	Laid up
City of Nates	Mooney	B. str.	845	May 17	How and Co	Futcheau
Columbian	Stewart	B. str	600	May 24	Oliver and Co	Early
Rust		str	30			Laid up
Shi-long		chi. str.		Aug. 18	Chinese Government	
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str.		June 20	Russell and Co	
Ganges.	derrard	A. str.	1200	Aug. 24	F. & O. S. N. Co.	
Grete	Jerod	eru. str.	30		Wm. Pusiau and Co	Laid up
Henchow	Constock	B. str.			Capt. Partridge	
		L. str.		July 1	W. Stearns, Stearns and Co	
Nippon	Peake	B. str.	791	Aug. 15	F. & O. S. N. Co	
Paw-look	Atkins	B. str.	524	June 18	Stephens and Co	
Qui-Quang	(hijang)	C. str.	300	July 12	Chinese Government	
Sau-yuan		B. str.	30			Laid up
Savannah	Jayne	Am. str.	1602	Aug. 18	A. Howard and Co	Laid up
Seetee	Tubos	Am. str.	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co	Laid up
Volcan	Randall	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	H. Wignall and Co	Futcheau
Wan-look-Fei	Mar. Thrills	B. str.	42	Sept. 10	Robt. Barnett and Co	Laid up
Whompson	Kate	B. str.	115	Aug. 15	W. Stearns, Stearns and Co	Laid up
Wilamette	McLeod	chi. str.	176	Aug. 5	Guineess Government	
Sailing Vessels						
Abbot Lawrence	Lawrence	Am. sh.	1496	June 13	Order	
Acacia	Martin	J. bk	91	July 16	Order	
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.	880	June 9	Jarr, Matheson and Co	London
Akino	Smith	B. bk.	262	Aug. 18	John Thorne	Early
Albatross	Wander	B. bk.	290	July 30	A. T. Tiby and Co	London
Ann Adamson	Hutton	B. bk.	564	July 19	Grazar and Co	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. sh.	1180	Aug. 10	Olyphant and Co	F. or charter
Antipodes	Woolfruf	B. bk.	592	Aug. 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London
Arcturion	Smith	B. bk.	1246	July 16	Order	Immo d.
Ascendant	Loeb	B. bk.	517	Aug. 9	A. T. Tiby and Co	
Aurora Australis	Todd	B. bk.	605	July 21	Shaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter
Banua	Morris	B. sh.	481	Aug. 14	Aug. and Co	
Datavia	Douglas	B. bk.	430	Aug. 14	Shaw, Reed and Co	London
Deedee	Petersen	sv. sh.	80	July 14	Johnson Company	N. gaski
Edina	Russell	B. bk.	43	Aug. 25		Tientsin
Burfish	Fulton	B. sh.	1174	July 16	G. L. Livingston and Co	Early
Galadivus	Living	B. sh.	1006	July 13	Fobes and Co	
Galley	McCoy	B. bk.	420	Aug. 14	A. T. Tiby and Co	London
Gairdri	Asmus. m	B. bk.	329	Aug. 14	John Thorne and Co	Early

Chagrive	Armstrong	B. bk.	019	Aug 17	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London
China	Smith	B. sh.	1036	Aug 14	Order	
Christopher Hall	Adley	Am sb	645	Aug. 8	Aug. Heard Co	
Christian Kublin	Higgins	B. bk.	640	Aug 10	Wm. Rems and Co	
Cingala	Nielson	B. sh.	709	Aug 13	Frazier and Co	
City of Quebec	Pubbs	B. sb.	663	Aug 15	J. Matheson and Co	
Clara Babuyan	Enin-ton	B. bk.	357	Aug 12	Order	
Darmouth	Elwin	B. sb.	922	July 12	G. Livingston, and Co	London

Bar	R. Thompson	6. sh.	154	July 21	George Holmes and Co	Singapore &
Bar	W. Barber	Atm. sh.	1413	Aug. 30	Dosman and Co	

Dunkley	Lorenzo	b. bk.	989	July 10	M. J. Hanna and Co	Laid up
Edith Bantled	Mitchell	b. bk.	390	July 8	Burder	
Elen Gaskford	Evans	b. bk.	307	July 10	M. J. Hanna and Co	
F. Isah	Park	b. bk.	442	July 10	M. J. Hanna and Co	
F. era, f.	Mok-mzie	b. bk.	607	July 22	Bornese Company	
Kuzma	Wardner	b. bk.	398	May 11	A. Hudsoner and Co	F. or charter
L. Hamilton	G. sh	b. bk.	415	June 10	R. H. Taylor and Co	F. or charter
Gereml "halfblood"	Richards	b. bk.	617	July 30	Preston, Creuell and Co	
George Canning	Ia-fia	b. bk.	411	Aug 14	Prazer and Co	
Halsey	Fullerton	b. bk.	250	July 9	A. R. Tilly and Co	
Hawthick	Peck	b. bk.	430	Feb 4	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter
Golden State	Delano	b. bk.	911	July 19	Olyphant and Co	
Heima	Knauden	Pr.-sk.	315	Aug 13	Wm. Pustak and Co	
Henry Hendon	Kings	Pr.-sk.	450	July 7	Freeman and Co	
Judson	Nes	Pr.-sk.	232	July 20	Captain	F. or charter
Janet Mitchell	Sullivan	b. sk.	711	July 18	Borneo Company	Louden
Jeanne & Joseph	Ensermann	Pr.-lg.	145	Aug. 7	Deif and Co	Early
J. M. Brown	Ground and	b. bk.	241	July 10	A. R. Tilly and Co	
J. Hu Bull	I-frie	b. bk.	484	July 7	R. G. Livingston and Co	Liverpool
John Paul	Currie	b. bk.	457	July 19	R. G. Livingston and Co	Londen
John Winton, Jr.	Sh	b. bk.	511	June 10	R. G. Livingston and Co	F. or charter
Knicht of snowdon,	T-harson	b. sh.	651	June 18	Borneo Company	London
L. Verge	Re-jener	Pr.-bk.	257	Aug 13	E. Thierie and Co	Hakodadi
L. Vint	De-fer	Pr.-bk.	246	Aug 13	E. Thierie and Co	Early
Lezzi Allen	Dunn	b. bk.	325	Aug 7	Thieries and Co	
L. th.	Barber	b. bk.	472	Aug 13	Olyphant and Co	
Mace-on	Sunamerfeld	b. bk.	496	Aug 13	Borneo Company	
Macedonia	McGee	b. bk.	463	Aug 13	Borneo Company	
						F. or charter

72. 42. 01. 1896 in the Spring Quadrant

Pontaloon	Van der	Dunk	299	Aug	14	Sainsbury and Co	
Portulac	Thurberk	uk	600	July	13	Cornwall	
P. oriole	Derby	uk	267	May	31	Dent and Co	
P. oriole	Farther	uk	259	July	22	W. G. Matheson and Co	East up London
Princesses of Wales	Maroon	uk	353	Aug	7	D. Sainsbury Sons and Co	
Queen of the Sea	uk	uk	739	July	15	W. G. Matheson and Co	
R. of Derby	Dean	uk	69	Aug	2	W. G. Matheson and Co	
Scintilla	Carr	uk	587	Aug	5	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
S. C. Witell	Hughes	uk	376	Aug	11	D. Sainsbury, Sons and Co	For or charter
Simada	Myrielle	uk	670	June	28	How and Co	
Sic W. P. Williams	Alison	uk	870	July	2	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London
Song Kong	Kim	uk	193	Aug	9	W. W. Pugsat and Co	
Tokogan	Lewis	uk	1171	Mar	26	Blinn, Tate and Co	
Tokogan	Marston	uk	392	June	4	W. G. Matheson and Co	Liverpool New York
Westminster	George	uk	731	June	24	Smith, K. Mealy and Co	London
W. G. Durrill	Darce	uk	161	July	13	W. G. Matheson and Co	
W. G. Durrill	uk	uk	116	Aug	2	W. G. Matheson and Co	
W. G. Durrill	Le Witt	uk	415	July	31	W. G. Matheson and Co	
W. G. Durrill	Duncan	uk	707	June	26	Boulding Wise and Co	London

Impatiens de-lea	B. bk.	286	Aug 16 G. Livingston and Co	Singapore
van	an bz	219	Sept. 2 B. Hubener and Co	

Carter, J.	sc. atz. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. atm. corr.	21	40	Capt. Boys	Its. edati
Basilisk,	and steam, sloop	4	40	W. N. W. Hewlett V. C.	Japan
Bowmer, Steam Ord.,	sc. atz. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Shanghai
Burnside,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Hongkong
Cuckshair,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. Howard Keir	Japan
Cormorant,	sc. atz. gun. vs.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
Fernandul,	pad. st. tender	—	150		H. kong for Wagon
Dave, steam ordinary,	gun-boats,	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lt. Hunt	Saratov
Firm,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. Raton	Ningpo
Fisher, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boats,	3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grass-hopper	gun. boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy	sc. atz. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morrie	Ningpo
Houghty,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Hoveck,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. Lurde	Chinking
Hwyer,	store ship,	4	350	Scot. Com. Thain	Japan
Invent,	gun-boats,	3	60	Scot. Com. G. T. Nicolas	Japan
Junior,	gun-boats,	3	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Levon, Steam Ordinary,	gun.-vs.	3	80		Hongkong
Maudin,	sc.-t. drap. ves.	—	7	Jno. B. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Mcville, Naval Hospital,	hospital,	—	—	Rt. Bernard, M.D., &c.	Hongkong
Oressum, Tender to					
H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Charlotie,					
Osarey,	g. s. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Perous,	sc. atm. corr.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Yokohama
Perris,	sc. st. sloop-	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Yokoy

Prince-8	Jacobsen	Am. b. g.	212	Sept. 17	Meyer and Co
adel	S. erdberg	Am. b. k.	443	Sept. 5	Wm. Pustau and Co

Chief Clerk and Vice Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	401 Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Rattler,	sc. at. sloop	17	60 Comr. Webb	Singapore
Hiffeaman,	sc. Survey res.	5	1101 J. W. Reed	east of South Ch
Sahamisi	pad. deep		250 Comr. G. Suttle	Singasaki
Scyllia,	sc. sim. covr.	12	400 Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Hongkaid
Serpent,	sc. deep. vessel	4	220 Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surr. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80 Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Simp,	gun-boat.	3	60 Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40	Hongkong
dinary,				
Wenzle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60 Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Wendcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40	Hongkong
dinary,				
Icarus,	steam sloop	3	150 Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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